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generally" from their British allegiance. The most recent investigation of this subject was made three or four years ago by Professor Victor Coffin, who maintained "that the provisions of the Quebec Act were neither occasioned nor appreciably affected by conditions in the early colonies" and "that, far from being effectual in keeping the mass of Canadians loyal to the British connection, the measure had a strong influence in precisely the opposite direction."<sup>1</sup> We have no space to discuss the question involved, and shall not pass judgment upon it further than to remark that Professor Coffin's book is one with which the historian of the Northwest should feel that he is called upon to reckon. It is not even mentioned here.

Once more, the treatment of some events that occurred just before the first American settlements beyond the Ohio were made, is not altogether satisfactory. The author's statement of the proposition made by Jefferson in 1784 relative to the exclusion of slavery from the Western country would certainly mislead the reader, unless he is able to check it by an earlier knowledge. The bare reference to the Land Ordinance of May 20, 1785, gives the whole credit of the rectangular system of land-surveys to Mr. Jefferson, who brought in the bill, but it was New England insistence upon such a system and definite locations of land in the Western country that effected this great piece of legislation. Once more, the land-grant educational policy eventually adopted by Congress had its origin in the Land Ordinance, and not in the Ordinance of 1787, which simply contained an academical declaration on the subject.

It is very true that an author has a right to have his book judged with reference to the plan on which it is written, and that, judged by this criterion, *The Northwest under Three Flags* deserves high praise. The story, as a whole, has never been so well told before. At the same time, if Mr. Moore had somewhat enlarged his plan, so as to take a broader view of his subject, and to introduce some discussion of its more notable features, even at the expense of omitting some of the picturesque detail, he would have produced a more valuable book.

B. A. HINSDALE.

*On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer; The Diary and Itinerary of Francisco Garcés, 1775-1776.* By ELLIOTT COUES. (New York: Francis P. Harper. 1900. [American Explorer Series, III.]. Two vols., pp. xxx, 312.)

THIS book is a translation from the Spanish manuscript copy of the diary of Garcés, kept through his journeys in Sonora, Arizona and California. It has a valuable introduction by Coues and an abridged translation of the life of Garcés by Juan Domingo Arricivita.

The diary of Garcés is very meagre, chiefly because there was little to write concerning his somewhat aimless wanderings in the wilderness

<sup>1</sup> *The Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution*, Madison, Wis. 1896, *preface*.

among savage tribes. Its great value consists in the fact that it is the earliest complete record of travels in the regions described. Kino, Ugarte and others had passed to the Colorado and the Gila, but Garcés was the first to leave an intelligible record of the country and its inhabitants. He also was the first to travel over the present routes of the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe (Atlantic and Pacific) railroads across California, the former by way of Yuma and the latter by way of the Needles.

The knowledge to be gained by a careful reading of his diary alone is of comparatively little historical value, but with the excellent critical notes of Mr. Coues, aided by Mr. F. W. Hodges of the American Bureau of Ethnology, the book throws much light upon an obscure corner of United States territory. Moreover, because it is an original document of the first extensive exploration of a part of the present domain of the United States, it is an important addition to American history no matter how meagre the narrative. Garcés noted the various Indian tribes, their location and general characteristics, the rivers, springs, lakes, forests, deserts, mountains, and the ruins of Casa Grande, all of which add a certain interest to the narrative of his lonely travels. The charming presentation of the subject by the late erudite scholar has given new life to a somewhat tedious narrative. The critical notes on Tucson, San Xavier del Bac, Casa Grande, the rivers Gila and Colorado and many other points of interest dispel many errors of traditional belief.

Garcés was a Franciscan friar and missionary priest, stationed at the famous mission of San Xavier del Bac, not far from the present city of Tucson, in Arizona, then in Sonora. From this station he made five expeditions (*entradas*) to the north and west among the wild tribes, crossing rivers, deserts and mountains, through forests, facing dangers and enduring discomforts for the sake of the lives of others. The first journey was through the Papago country to the Gila river and return, a distance of about eighty leagues, made in 1768; the second *entrada*, in 1770, took him through the Seris and Apaches to the Gila; the third in 1771 was to the Gila and the Colorado; and the fourth was still more extended, as on this journey he crossed the Colorado and travelled over Southern California to the Mission San Gabriel, near Los Angeles. The fifth journey, of which a diary was kept,—the one translated in this book—came about in this way; Lieutenant-Colonel Anza was ordered by the viceroy of New Spain to ascertain if it was feasible to make connection over land between the missions of northern Sonora and those of the Pacific coast. Spain had conceived a wholesome fear of the encroachments on her territory on the north-west. A revival of life under Carlos III. had caused the planting of missions and presidios on the north-west coast and the viceroy was seeking the best means of extending and supporting the defenses of the border, hence the expedition of Anza. Anza was accompanied by Garcés and Diaz, two priests, an Indian guide and thirty additional men. After reaching San Gabriel mission, Anza sent Garcés back to the Colorado river, while he and Diaz pushed forward to Monterey. Anza returned to San Xavier and thence to Mexico

to report on his expedition. The report being favorable he was ordered to collect colonists and soldiers and go overland to establish a *presidio* and mission at the port of San Francisco. The priest Garcés accompanied the expedition as far as the Colorado river and from there he made journeys to San Gabriel by way of "the Tulares" and later journeys eastward to the various Indian tribes, going as far as Zuñi. It is the diary of this fifth expedition of Garcés, conducted largely on his own instance as missionary priest, that Mr. Coues has translated. A priest named Font went with Anza to San Francisco and kept a diary of the expedition, making a creditable map of the country, which is published in this book. Mr. Coues announced that the translation of the diary of Font would form the next number of the American Explorers series. Mr. Coues found three separate sources agreeing in general in the names and dates and general geography but much varied in some characteristics of general narrative.

The first (A) is *Diario del Padre Francisco Garcés* in the Library of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, No. 7415; (B) *Diario del P. Garcés*, belonging to Dr. Leon, but temporarily in the custody of Mr. F. W. Hodges; (C) *Diario y Derrotero que siguió el M. R. P. Fr. Francisco Garcés*, etc., from Vol. I. of *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*. The last is the only printed copy until the present translation, which is confined strictly to manuscript "A," with notes from the other two.

While Anza's mission was in the interest of the Spanish government, Garcés and his priest companion were more directly interested in the salvation of the natives and the extension of the work of their religious order. One can scarcely realize the difficulties Garcés encountered in his journeys among the wild tribes, his only companion an Indian guide. Beyond the southern border of what is now Arizona there was not a white man in the entire region, over which roamed the savage Apache, a terror to whites and natives alike. Although it was about 233 years after the first Spaniards crossed the line of part of his travels, and nearly a century after the beginning of the work of Kino and Ugarte, there were no traces of Spanish exploration except a few traditional ideas, mostly religious, of the existence of the Spanish people. The journey was made at the time of the first and second years of the American Revolution. While the patriots on the Atlantic coast were gaining liberty and laying the foundation of a nation, Garcés was attempting to bring into subjugation a territory eventually to become part of the domain of the United States. It was a hazardous undertaking and conducted after the usual blundering methods of the Spanish régime, for Garcés was finally beaten to death by the people whom he sought to befriend. Nor was there much accomplished by the apparently aimless and misjudged expedition of Garcés. "But," says Coues, "it does not lessen our respect for the man, that he, like his Indians, was the victim of the most pernicious, most immoral, and most detestable system of iniquity the world has ever seen—the Spanish combination of *missionero* and

*conquistador* which had for its avowed and vaunted end the reduction of Indian tribes to the catechism of the church and the vassalage of the throne."

Spanish-American history is still in much obscurity and has much need of critical scholarship in every direction. The translation of original documents, with critical notes, seems the surest way out of the tangle. It is the only way by which the real history can be brought out of the mist of tradition, distortion and exaggeration. The translation of Garcés will do for Arizona what the work of Mr. Winship did for the Coronado Expedition. It makes one more permanent source in the history of the south-west, whose historical foundations are sure and available to all students. The book itself is an excellent piece of work, doing credit to both author and publisher.

FRANK W. BLACKMAR.

*The Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson, Midnight, July 15, 1779; Its Importance in the Light of Unpublished Documents.*

By HENRY P. JOHNSTON, A.M., Professor of History, College of the City of New York. (New York: James T. White and Co. 1900. Pp. 231.)

IN this work the capture of Stony Point, familiar to every American as an isolated exploit, is described as having an important strategic purpose and effect. Washington with his army was covering West Point from a further advance by the British, who had recently possessed themselves of both sides of King's Ferry, Stony Point and Verplank's Point, thus severing the shortest line of communication which the colonists had ventured to utilize between New England and the other colonies. To draw Washington out of his strong position, and commit him to a general engagement in the open, Sir Henry Clinton directed the ravaging of Connecticut, the execution of which has become known as Tryon's raid. It was to check this operation without playing into the enemy's hands that Washington conceived, planned, and ordered the attack on Stony Point. Its purpose as a counter-diversion was fully attained, as it caused the immediate recall of Tryon to New York. The author seems, however, to err in accounting for the abandonment of Stony Point three days after its capture by the following statement (p. 91): "Washington had no intention of holding Stony Point, as the enemy could besiege it by land and water, and on the 18th the place was evacuated." Documents cited in the appendix (pp. 165, 168, 171, 172) show that Washington had intended to capture and retain both Stony Point and Verplank's Point.

Tactically the attack on Stony Point owes its chief interest to its being a night operation. The precautions taken against a betrayal of the plan by officers or men, the information secured beforehand as to the vulnerable points of the enemy's position and the way of reaching them, the means of recognizing one another in the darkness, all the details that